

The Paducah Sun

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

October, 1909.	
1.....6711	16.....6749
2.....6742	18.....6735
3.....6744	19.....6728
4.....6740	20.....6702
5.....6740	21.....6726
6.....6746	22.....6733
7.....6749	23.....6734
8.....6750	24.....6729
9.....6749	25.....6725
10.....6748	26.....6719
11.....6748	27.....6717
12.....6750	28.....6726
13.....6752	29.....6726
14.....6752	30.....6726
Total.....175,118	
Daily average for Oct. 1909.....6735	
Daily average for Oct. 1908.....5075	

Increase.....1669
Personally appeared before me this
5th day of November, 1909, R. D.
MacMillen, business manager of The
Sun, who affirms that the above state-
ment of the circulation of The Sun
for the month of October, 1909, is
true to the best of his belief and
knowledge.

PETER PURYEAR,
Notary Public McCracken Co.
My commission expires January 10,
1912.

Daily Thought.
Only a hustler can get the key to
the door of success.

The published picture of Mrs. Henry
Clews, Jr., who is suing her husband
for divorce, could be used as evidence
to sustain allegations of failure to
provide.

Bargains are often determined by
the order of speech. For instance,
there is a difference between buying
from a man who has a cow to sell,
and buying from a man who has to
sell a cow.

That new coin with the Washing-
ton head, might bear, instead of "In
God We Trust" the inscription,
"First in War, First in Peace, First
in the Hearts of His Countrymen."

THE GOMPERS INCIDENT.
We talk much and wildly at times
of injustice and oppression and the
failure of popular government, but
instances like the arrest of Samuel
Gompers and John Mitchell, of the
Federation of Labor, indicate the con-
fidence we have in our own institu-
tions. Once an arrest and conviction
under such circumstances would
have made martyrs of the men, and
worked a revolution for the accom-
plishment of their purpose. Today it
will affect their cause; but only be-
cause the dramatic feature centers
public attention on the subject in-
volved and public opinion will be
moulded along conservative lines.

The ultimate result of the
fight between capital and labor may
be obscured to the finite
mind; but the line of progress is de-
finitely located. Where injustice is
done one side or the other by ex-
isting laws and policies, these obstruc-
tions will be eliminated as they
are understood; but when both sides
have secured all the advantage to
which either is rightfully entitled,
and both find their further advance
checked by immutable equity, then
they will be forced into compromise
and eventual co-operation.

BALLINGER'S DEFENSE.
Will Former Secretary of the In-
terior Jimmy Garfield please speak
up? Collier's Weekly, on the au-
thority of a discharged employe of
the interior department, says that
Secretary Ballinger revoked Gar-
field's order, withdrawing a million
and a half acres of land, containing
mineral and fuel deposits and water
power sites, from settlement, and
opening 390,000 acres, in order to
give some of his former clients an
opportunity to grab water power and
fuel deposits.

Chief Forester Pinchot, known to
be above suspicion, says President
Taft is heartily in sympathy with the

conservation policy inaugurated by
Roosevelt, and President Taft says
Ballinger is all right. Ballinger him-
self says that Garfield withdrew a
great quantity of land at one time to
prevent land grabbing until an in-
vestigation could be made. This in-
vestigation was made and the land
opened does not contain any power
sites or fuel deposits, while the new
administration actually has added to
the reservation made by Garfield.

We do not believe Pinchot would
remain with the administration if he
thought there was any bad faith in
its attitude; for Pinchot is rich and a
scholar and not a politician. More-
over, we have sufficient faith in the
patriotism and shrewdness of Presi-
dent Taft to believe that Mr. Ballinger
could not pull the wool over his
eyes, especially in view of the public
given the opposition to the secre-
tary of the interior.

SELF-DEFENSE.

Replying to the charge that she
engaged in "mental malpractice,"
Mrs. Stetson, deposed head of the
Church of Christ, Scientist, New
York, says:

"I was surprised that Strickler
seemingly could not grasp the meta-
physical points that there is a differ-
ence between mental malpractice and
self-defense. If I felt sure I was
being attacked either ignorantly or
maliciously by any person, I should
fill my thoughts with the qualities of
God, trust and love, which alone ren-
der one invincible to whatever pro-
ceeds from the carnal mind. From
this fortress of defense I should speak
to the person by name and then
speak to the error which might be
operating through the human mind
for which he has been the avenue.
Then I should declare that malicious
animal magnetism in all its phases
and forms was powerless to work
through his human personality, using
him as an avenue to injure me or
anyone, or to hinder the progress of
Christian science. It is the superiority
of spiritual power over the material
sense, and is not malpractice."

Whether or not that will be con-
vincing, it certainly is clear.

SAMUEL GOMPERS READS ADDRESS

(Continued from Page One.)

"And what, after all, are the
grounds upon which Justice Wright
held the defendants guilty of viola-
tion of the terms of the injunction?
When the injunction was issued and
went into effect, both temporary and
permanent, we proposed to test the
principles involved before the estab-
lished legal tribunals. By instruction
of and with authority from the execu-
tive council the name of the Buck's
Stove and Range company was re-
moved from the 'We Don't Patronize'
list in the American Federationist."

"Vice-President Mitchell, it was al-
leged, violated the injunction by al-
lowing certain acts to be performed
by the officers of the American Fed-
eration of Labor, and also, that while
presiding at a convention of the
United Mine Workers of America, a
resolution, regularly introduced by a
delegate, calling upon the members
of that organization not to bestow
their patronage upon the product of
the Buck's Stove and Range company
was submitted by Mr. Mitchell to the
delegates for a vote.

"Secretary Morrison was charged
substantially with having violated the
terms of the injunction in so far as
that he sent, or caused to be sent out
copies of the printed official proceed-
ings of the previous convention of the
American Federation of Labor con-
taining officers' and committee re-
ports and resolutions of the conven-
tion relative to the Buck's Stove and
Range company's injunction and
copies of the American Federationist
containing similar references, circulars,
appeals for funds, and editorials
written by me on the injunction abuse.

"The allegations charging me with
violating the terms of the injunction
were that I did, or authorized, or di-
rected to be done, these things; be-
cause, by authority of the convention
and of the executive council I sent to
our fellow-workers and friends an ap-
peal for funds in order that we might
be in a position to defend ourselves
before the courts in the very injunc-
tion case involved; because in lec-
tures and on the public platform,
during the presidential campaign I
made addresses to the people giving
the reasons for the vote as a citizen I
was to cast at the then pending presi-
dential election, and because I dared
editorially to discuss the fundamental
principles involved, not only in the
injunction pending but the entire
abuse of the injunction writ. Aye,
because I published in the American
Federationist the order of the court
to show cause why we should not be
punished for contempt of the injunc-
tion was made part of the testimony
upon which Justice Wright deemed it
important to hold me guilty.

"I urge upon every wage-earner
and every one interested in the dis-
cussion of great rights and principles
involved to read the decision and
opinions of the justices rendered in
this case. The opinions and decision
were published in the April, 1909,
issue of the American Federationist.
"The court of appeals did not take
any original testimony in the case,
and I am justified in saying that the
judges were somewhat in error in
their estimate of the actual facts in
relation to the boycott of the Buck's
Stove and Range company. This is
understandable from the fact that the
American Federation of Labor at no

time entered a detailed defense to
the allegations of the Buck's Stove
and Range company, although the
charges were untrue in many impor-
tant particulars.

"On account of the fundamental
issues of free press and free speech,
which were involved in the original
injunction, we preferred to stand
upon the unconstitutionality of the
injunction rather than obscure this
great issue by going into the details
of the original trouble with the
Buck's Stove and Range company.

"Judge Wright's prejudiced and
misleading extracts from the original
testimony, and his ignoring of testi-
mony, also tended still further to be-
cloud the facts.

"The court of appeals said that the
only reason the publication of the
Buck's Stove and Range company
was enjoined from appearing on the
'We Don't Patronize' list was because
they believed that a 'conspiracy' to
boycott had been entered into and
that 'threats, intimidation and coer-
cion had been used on innocent third
parties. On this wrong assumption
the modified injunction was
affirmed.

"It was regrettable that the court
should have been so in error as to
the facts of the boycott.

"Even if we had been guilty of un-
lawful conspiracy and coercion and
intimidation—which we were not—
surely there should be some more
adequate punishment than by a pro-
cess of injunction. In fact, existing
laws do provide greater punishments
for these offenses, and we respect-
fully submit that if we are guilty of
them we should be tried by the due
process of law before a jury of our
peers and if found guilty punished as
the law provides, rather than be sub-
jected to the caprice of a judge who
solely determines the sufficiency of
the charge, the guilt of the defend-
ant and who imposes punishment as
his whim may prompt.

"It was to the court of appeals of
the District of Columbia, the person-
nel of which has undergone no
change since the rendering of the
opinion modifying the injunction,
that the appeal in the contempt pro-
ceedings was made. The argument
upon the appeal against the senten-
ces imposed by Judge Wright, was
made April 19-20, 1909, Hon. Alton
B. Parker and Hon. J. H. Ralston
making the arguments in labor's be-
half.

"It may be interesting to know
that Justice Wright assessed 'Gom-
pers, Mitchell and Morrison' in the
sum of \$1,500 as costs of the injunc-
tion proceedings against them. From
this decree an appeal is also pending.
"I repeat and emphasize this fact,
that the doctrine that the citizen
must yield obedience to every order
of the court, notwithstanding that
order transcends inherent, natural,
human rights guaranteed by the con-
stitution of our country, is vicious
and repugnant to liberty and human
freedom, and that it is the duty, the
imperative duty, to protest.

"We must have the right to freely
speak and print for the wrongs that
need resistance and the cause that
needs assistance.

"Out of this attempt to seal the
lips of the men of labor I believe will
come good.

"We know that the people of our
country and the labor movement will
be found united in patriotic protest
against any curtailment of the liber-
ties for which our forefathers strug-
gled in order that we might be free.

"We have come too far in the
march of human progress for any set
of influences to drive us back into
slavery.

"I see a silver lining to the clouds
and a bright star of hope in the
heavens, and I see ultimately the
spirit of humanity, justice and the
brotherhood of man obtaining in the
minds and hearts of the people of the
country. Like Jefferson, I am will-
ing to trust the people, and I have a
certainty of their final triumph.

Legislation—Anti-Trust Law—In- junction.

Congress has thus far failed to pass
any amendment to the Sherman anti-
trust law relieving labor organiza-
tions from the operations of that law
as interpreted by the supreme court
of the United States in the suit of
Loewe & company, hat manufacturers
of Danbury, Conn., against the
United Hatters of North America for
threefold damages claimed by Loewe
—that is \$240,000. Though it is
true that since this decision has been
rendered but few suits have been in-
stituted against organized labor un-
der the provisions of the new inter-
pretation placed upon the law, yet it
is also true that every labor organi-
zation and every individual member
of the organization are menaced by
the present status.

"Now any action taken by our vol-
untary organizations of labor for the
protection and the furtherance of the
interests of the workers makes them
amenable to the law with its pen-
alties of imprisonment and threefold
damages which anyone may allege
he has suffered by reason of a strike
by men withholding their labor from
employers or their patronage from
business men.

"There are different contentions as
to what congress had in mind when
the Sherman anti-trust law was en-
acted. From the assurances given
the representatives of labor and the
declarations made upon the floor of
congress at the time when the bill,
now a law, was under consideration,
the workers were justified in believ-
ing that the Sherman anti-trust law
was the result of an aroused indigna-
tion among the people against the
combinations of great corporations
which prey upon the public. And
that, as the very title of the bill con-
veys, it is a law contemplated to
reach, regulate and deal with the
trusts whose operations are not with
labor, but with the products of labor;

that as the organizations of the work-
ing people concerned themselves, not
with the labor products, but with
human beings, the law ought not and
could not properly have application
to them. But the supreme court of
the United States has decided that
the law applies to the workers' or-
ganizations instituted for their own
physical and moral protection and ad-
vancement, and from that decision
here is but one appeal—to the people
of our country.

"The Sherman anti-trust law is not
what it is now superficially supposed
to be, but is, indeed, a re-establish-
ment of the oldest laws proclaimed
by tyrants more than a thousand
years ago, laws which had for their
effect the prohibition of associations
and organizations of the people of
whatsoever kind.

"The Sherman anti-trust law, as it
now exists, may more appropriately
be styled an anti-coalition law. Under
the anti-coalition laws of the dim,
distant past every association or or-
ganization of the people was dis-
rupted and disbanded; their liberties
were destroyed, and ignorance, dark-
ness, misery and demoralization en-
veloped the people for a thousand
years; a period when the arts, the
sciences, industry and progress were
strangled and inanimate, when but
one in every five hundred of the peo-
ple could either read or write.

"Take away the right and oppor-
tunity of the workers, the masses of
the people, to associate themselves
for their common protection against
oppression, whether by king or indus-
trial potentate, curb the power of the
workers, the people, for effective
protest, and a new era of blighted
life will have been inaugurated.
Against the possibility of such a con-
dition of affairs America's workers
must not only protest, but they must
make that protest effective and com-
plete.

"There is no factor in all our pub-
lic life so potent to maintain and
perpetuate the liberties of the people
as a well organized movement of the
workers.

Eight Hour Bill.
"Many strenuous efforts have been
made to obtain an amendment to the
federal eight hour law so as to ex-
tend its beneficent provisions to all
government employes and employes
of contractors and sub-contractors
doing work for or on behalf of the
government.

"This subject was an interminable
one in the house committee on labor
during the first session of the sixtieth
congress and a bulky volume of the
hearings was duly recorded. The re-
sponsible members of the party re-
sponsible for legislation or the lack
of it again availed themselves of dil-
atory tactics, and instead of meeting
the issue squarely by reporting it
favorably or adversely and getting it
before the house, they resorted to the
much abused question of 'constitu-
tionality,' and referred the bill with
the hearings to a sub-committee of
lawyers for their 'constitutional op-
inions,' but inasmuch as the sixtieth
congress expired, the committee can
never receive the 'opinion' of its de-
funct sub-committee. The constitu-
tion of Mr. Haskins, a member of the
sub-committee, regarded his services
so highly that they preferred to keep
him home, and the world may never
know the acumen of this gentleman's
insight on the constitutionality of an
eight hour law.

"Some considerable argument was
made by attorneys for the interests
against the bill because of its possi-
ble 'limitation of output.' In the ex-
amination of the United States cen-
sus statistics I find by a careful
analysis that in the year 1850 the
average per capita production of
wealth in the manufacturing indus-
tries of the United States was \$1,064
and fifty years later in 1900 it had
increased to \$2,451, or an increase in
production of 129 per cent. In 1850
the average annual wage in the same
industries was \$247, or an equivalent
of 23.21 per cent of the product.
Fifty years later in 1900 wages had
risen to \$437, an increase of only 77
per cent in wages as against 129 per
cent increase in production.

"No more conclusive argument can
be made in behalf of the need of an
eight hour day than these cold-blood-
ed but eloquent figures, coupled with
the astounding fact that in industries
like the building trades and others
where the eight hour day has pre-
vailed for some years the wages have
increased from 25 to 100 per cent.
"With the complete specialization
of labor and the enormous increase
in production, the wage-earner reap
the benefits of labor-saving machines and
labor-saving systems so he could par-

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ticipate in the industrial progress and
the blessings of civilization with fewer
hours of daily toil and more hours
for leisure and opportunities for re-
creation, study and reflection to
better fit the workers for the highest
thought and activity of citizenship.

"We should press the demands for
a bill for an eight hour day to cover
the field here described and hasten
the time when the long, unnecessary
and uneconomic ten hour day will
have forever passed in our wonder-
fully productive work shops, bearing
ever in mind that 'reducing the hours
increases the pay,' adds longer and
happier years to life, reduces disease,
and is a never failing preventative or
cure for the great white plague.

Employers' Liability and Compensa- tion Laws.

"This important problem is now
receiving serious and careful atten-
tion. The workers have contended
for it for a long period of time, but
in the recent past many other
thoughtful persons have given this
subject a special study, and, from
the many sympathetic utterances
which now reach me, show an active
consideration, I am hopeful that
legislation of this character will soon
take a uniform and definite char-
acter.

"The old fallacies like 'assumption
of risk,' 'contributory negligence,'
'fellow servant' responsibility and
recognition by courts of the validity
of 'waiving rights' in order to obtain
employment, are fast becoming ob-
noxious to right-thinking men, and
instead of the wage-earner and his
family being compelled to endure all
the mental and financial, as well as
the physical, suffering due to acci-
dents in industry, it is now becoming
more acceptable to the minds of those
who would conserve the interests of
the working forces as the pre-eminent
and most logical of all public ques-
tions, that the industry should bear
the financial of accidents to the hu-
man factor, exactly as it does now to
the mechanical, accidents, or acci-
dents through natural elements.

"This view of the subject is be-
coming so pronounced that the con-
viction is fast growing that there
should be speedily enacted uniform
laws by our states for intra-state em-
ployments together with a compre-
hensive federal statute covering all
interstate and foreign commerce that
will provide for, and guarantee to
those who are injured during employ-
ment an automatic compensation for
accidents instead of undertaking ex-
pensive and wearisome litigation be-
fore the courts to recover damages.

"This plan has become almost uni-
versal in European countries, so much
so that the last president felt so
keenly on the subject that he practi-
cally rebuked congress because of the
inhuman conditions tolerated in the
United States and its multiplicity of
industries.

"It has become an additional source
of gratification to have so many in-
quiries made as to our definite po-
sition on this phase of the solution
of the problem, and for the purpose of
aiding the convention to formulate a
plan of action that may be generally
supported in the federal congress and
the various state legislatures, and all
of a uniform character, it has been
considered advisable to prepare four
bills covering the various features of
these questions. They are as follows:

No 1. A bill to amend the law re-
lating to the liability of employers
for injuries to their employes within
the states.

No 2. A bill to provide compensa-
tion (automatically) for accidents oc-
curring to employes of the United
States government.

(Note: On May 30, 1908, a bill of
this nature—though very limited in
its provisions—was approved and be-
came a federal law, and this was ob-
tained wholly and solely through the
activities, and at the expense of the
American Federation of Labor.)

No 3. A bill to provide compensa-
tion (automatically) for accidents in-
volving dangerous occupations subject to
the jurisdiction of the United States,
and without the necessity of litigation
therefor.

No 4. A bill to regulate all inter-
state and foreign commerce in rela-
tion to accidents and to provide com-
pensation (automatically) without
the necessity of litigation therefor.

"In presenting this subject to your
thoughtful consideration, it may not
be amies to impress upon all the
need of uniformity in the enactment
of these laws. It has been the bane
of our peculiar form of dual govern-
ment that state laws differed so wide-
ly as well as in some cases almost
outrageously, and then again the
most of them differed so widely as
well as in some cases opposed, federal
statutes. It is therefore necessary
again to urge, that the legislative
committees of city central bodies,
state federations, etc., act in harmony
and with the advice of the American
Federation of Labor in the work of
securing labor legislation of an effec-
tive character. In enumerating the
bills to which reference has just been
made it should be stated that the ex-
ecutive council gave several days to
the discussion of these various mea-
sures and the subject in its entirety.

Department of Labor
In my report to the convention of
the American Federation of Labor
at Boston, in 1903, I said that "a
law was enacted creating a new de-
partment of government, known as
the department of commerce and
labor, with a secretary as its chief
officer, who is a member of the presi-
dent's cabinet. Under the law sev-
eral departments and bureaus were
detached from other departments of
the federal service and were placed
under its jurisdiction. Among the
departments transferred was the de-
partment of labor, which was inde-
pendent from any other department
and is now designated as a bureau.
The committee having this subject



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under consideration expressed its re-
gret that the department of labor
was absorbed in the new department
of commerce and labor.

This demand for a department of
labor, independent of any other de-
partment under the government,
with a secretary at its head, has been
the unanimous declaration of the
organized labor movement of our
country time and again.

Asiatic Exclusion.

The committee on foreign affairs
did not take this matter under con-
sideration or give any hearings on
the subject, but a large number of
bills dealing with this grave evil
were introduced and referred to the

committee.

Census Bill.
Just before the close of the 60th
congress the census bill passed both
houses. It provided for the print-
ing of the census reports outside of
the government printing office, the
award to be given to the lowest bid-
der. President Roosevelt vetoed the
bill, and it failed of passage over his
veto. The president, among other
reasons given for his veto, stated

(Continued on Page Seven.)

IF IT'S ONLY A HEADACHE.
Why Corneillon's Headache Liver Pills
will cure that. 10 cents. Guaranteed
by all druggists.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT LAFAYETTE, IND.

Caused By Fisher, The Quaker Health Teacher,
Who Will Be Here Tomorrow.

The following from a recent issue
of the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal will
give an idea of what may be expected
here after Fisher arrives:

"W. W. Johnson's drug store, 416
Main street, still entertains crowds
of people, all eager to talk to Fisher
and to obtain his great Quaker reme-
dies. Two more cases of marvelous
results were reported yesterday which
prove all the more strongly the won-
derful powers of Quaker Extract and
Oil of Balm. Both are reports of well
known local people and their ad-
dresses are given so that who wish
may investigate further:

"Mrs. Krouse, wife of Frank
Krouse, the well known property
man of the Park theater (they live at
107 E. 7th St.) suffered for years
from various stomach complaints,
liver troubles and constipation. When
she got up in the morning she felt
worse than the night before and al-
ways felt tired. Her tongue was
heavily coated and her breath bad.
After eating she would be subject to
bloating and belching, causing heart
palpitation and dizziness. Her hands
and feet were always cold and her
color grew more sallow from day to
day. She was discouraged with medi-
cine because she tried so much with-
out relief. Her husband insisted that
she try 'Quaker.' She did so. Then
she began to notice improvement—
this improvement continuing and now
she is entirely well. When she learned
that Fisher was about to leave Lafay-
ette she called to express her thanks
and this testimonial is published with
her free permission.</